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Collection of News Group postings on Maurice Strong:

in front of us, FTM considered the material again, because the information (though somewhat dated) illustrates the mind set of those whom G.K. Chesterton dubbed 'The New Unhappy Lords.' He wrote of them: They have given us into the hand of new unhappy lords, Lords without anger and honor, who dare not carry their swords. They fight by shuffling papers; they have bright dead alien eyes; They look at our labor and laughter as a tired man looks at flies. And the load of the loveless pity is worse than the ancient wrongs. Their doors are shut in the evening; and they know no songs. We may not like our New Unhappy Lords any more than they like us, but it's good to know who they are.

The Very Important Person is Canadian multimillionaire Maurice Strong, a former deputy secretary general of the United Nations, executive director of the United Nations' environmental program, chairman of the UN's Rio Earth Summit in 1992, and a person who is working as diligently as he can with his mystic second wife Hanne to help create a New Earth-Friendly Religion. It's hard for FTM to tell who is more daffy and more dangerous ~ the UN official or his crystal-gazing consort~so you, reader, can make up your own mind. Maurice Strong, you must know, is the earth's self-appointed 'Custodian of the Planet,' and from his 63,000-acre ranch in the San Luis Valley on the edge of the Sangre de Cristo (Blood of Christ) mountains, he entertains grandiose dreams about how only he can save the earth And he doesn't dream alone. Some equally high-powered and influential people come to his ranch to share his dreams and encourage more dreaming, people with names like Rockefeller, Kissinger, McNamara, Trudeau, Moyers, the Dalai Lama, Shirley MacLane ~ along with countless other dignitaries, politicians, businessmen, media moguls, actors and actresses. New Age gurus, and even satanists. Truly. What? You didn't know satanists are concerned about the fate of the world, too?

What Strong is doing out at his Baca Ranch in the desert, according to Canada's national newspaper, the prestigious Globe and Mail (July 9th, 1990), is 'laying the groundwork for what amounts to a new world order. 'The plan, ' wrote reporter Miro Cernetig, 'is to be ready for the beginning of a new Dark Age, says Mrs. Strong [profiled by herself, in a companion article to Maurice's], a self styled visionary, whose apocalyptic vision of the future involves the earth's population shrinking to about 400 million people in the next few years as the result of environmental degradation.' The Danish-born Mrs. Strong, who believes she has lived thousands of years in other lives, was inspired to settle in Colorado in her childhood dreams. She thinks that in a past life she was a Colorado Indian, and so she planned her life so that she could return to her ancestral home. About a decade and one-half ago, she was site-hunting in Colorado, when a mysterious 'prophet' named Glen Anderson, who lived in the Colorado mountains, materialized on her doorstep. He pointed to the place where the Strongs were to build their

ranch and conference center for world leaders.

Reporter Daniel Wood, writing in West magazine in May, 1990, tells what happened next: 'And so when she heard Anderson telling her about his voices, she took it as prophecy. She headed uphill into the mountains carrying an Indian pipe and a pouch of medicinal herbs and found a promontory on the Baca. For three days she stayed there, fasting, meditating, observing the land.' And when she came down from the mountain, she was determined to do what Anderson directed ~ with the help of her husband's international connections. Speaking to reporter Jack Levand of the (Colorado) Valley Courier, Hanne Strong prophesied: 'It will not be too distant before the Baca attains its true potential. 'You will see more and more world leaders of various fields coming here to help the world community put into action proper enlightened plans that will eliminate problems...solving the political, social, and environmental difficulties of the world.' Her millionaire husband shares her dreams, and is financing the settlement of various religious houses: a Carmelite monastery where men and women live together, a \$175,000 solar-powered Hindu Temple, a monastery for Tibetan Buddhists, temples for Sufis and Taoists, a center for the study of Jewish mysticism, a center for environmentalists from the Aspen Institute ~ all in the effort to create a New World Religion based on earth spirituality that will be more tolerant than the 'ancient' religions. Hanne calls it 'The Valley of the Refuge of World Truths,' and FTM's Colorado correspondent says the place is growing by leaps and bounds.

Once the religious component is in place, the Strongs think, corporate and political leaders will follow, making the Baca Complex the 'Vatican City' of the New World Order. Today, the area is booming, and there are plans for a complex of futuristic buildings, including a 300-foot pyramid. Making His Mark On The World Just who is Maurice Strong? West magazine reporter Daniel Wood spent a week with Strong and his wife Hanne in preparation for his story, and he found himself 'wondering what dedication, what idealism compels them toward such an unlikely dream. And the more I learn, the more aware I become that I've entered a world of illusions, where the surface conceals things unfathomable. That world sound just like the United Nations! Strong, we learn, was born dirt-poor in Oak Lake, Manitoba, in 1930. He 'decided one day in the early 1940's that he would make his mark on the world...At 25 he was vice president of Dome Petroleum. At 31, he became president of the Power Corporation of Canada. He went on to found and head CIDA (the Canadian International Development Assistance program) and later Petro Canada... 'From there, through his subsequent friendship with [Lester] Pearson's successor Pierre Trudeau, the millionaire energy-entrepreneur-turned-international-do-gooder found the cause that has come to dominate the past 20 years of his life. With the support of the Canadian government, he has participated in or directed practically every major environmental initiative that has come out of the United Nations from that time to this. He organized the first World Conference on the Environment, which produced the epochal 1987 Brundtland Report, the incendiary that has ignited the present global 'green' movement...'

Strong, wrote Wood, believes that one thing that might save the earth is a 'worldwide spiritual awakening,' and Baca is dedicated to that end> Strong, like his wife Hanne, has also had spiritual experiences, as Wood related. 'He confesses that a few years ago, while walking with the famed author and journalist Bill Moyers in the desert nearby, something strange, something inexplicable happened. According to Strong, 'We'd been walking, talking, heading back to my parked car. Suddenly, this bush ~ some sage-brush ~ erupted in flames in front of us! I was astounded. Moyers was, too. A bush bursting into flames'....It is the most mystical experience he has had." Wood concluded his profile of Strong with Strong narrating the novel he would love to compose if only he could write. 'Each year, [Strong] explains as background to the telling of the novel's plot, the World Economic Forum convenes in Davos, Switzerland. Over 1,000 CEO's, prime ministers, finance ministers, and leading academics gather in February to attend meetings and set economic agendas for the year ahead. With this as a setting, he then says: 'What if a small group of these world leaders were to conclude that the principle risk to of the rich countries? And if the world is to survive, the rich countries would have to sign an agreement reducing their impact on the environment. Will they do it? And Strong, driving as I take notes, looks at me. Then his eyes go back to Highway 17. The man who founded the United Nations Environment Program and who wrote parts of the Brundtland Report and who in 1992 will try to get the world's leaders to sign just such an agreement, savors the question hanging in the air. Will they do it? Will the rich countries agree to reduce their impact on the environment? Will they agree to save the earth? 'Strong resumes his story. 'The group's conclusion is 'no.' The rich countries won't do it. They won't change. So, in order to save the planet, the group decides: Isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring this about?'

'This group of world leaders, he continues, 'form a secret society to bring about an economic collapse. It's February. They're all at Davos. These aren't terrorists. They're world leaders. They have positioned themselves in the world's commodities and stock markets. They've engineered, using their access to stock markets and computers and gold supplies, a panic. Then, they prevent the world's stock markets from closing. They jam the gears. They hire mercenaries who hold the rest of the world leaders at Davos as hostage. The markets can't close. The rich countries...' And Strong makes a slight motion with his fingers as if he were flicking a cigarette butt out the window. 'I sit there spellbound. This not any storyteller talking. This is Maurice Strong. He knows these world leaders...He sits at the fulcrum of power. He is in a position to do it. 'I probably shouldn't be saying things like this.' he says... 'When the truth is finally told, Maurice and Hanne Strong fear the world will come to this. No secret societies. No hostage-taking at Davos. But it will come to the same conclusion: the global economy, sapped by credit and debt loads and environmental disasters, will simply come unstuck. And nothing ~ not even the dreams of Baca ~ can save humanity from itself....They fear that Baca will be, at best, an oasis in the desert of the future ~ and at worst, a

place where dreams die.' Waiting For The Spirit To Depart

Daniel Wood offers another story that provides a peculiar insight into the 'spirituality' of the Strong's. There was a visiting Tibetan monk at their ranch, who went into a meditative trance. While sitting there, meditating cross-legged, the monk died. The Strong's left him untouched for four days, because, according to Tibetan custom, it takes that long for the spirit to depart. Powers And Principalities. When there are people like Maurice Strong running the world, is it any wonder some are running away? What's intriguing to FTM is the Strong's' unabashed dalliance with the occult. Not only do they not think it strange, but they trot out their eccentricities and delusions like a prize pony. The couple recalls Margaret Sanger, the founder of Planned Parenthood, and Sanger's fellow occultists, all millionaires and publicists for millionaires, and all dabblers in astrology, numerology, and Eastern mysticism. It's important to know that it is such visionaries who move the agenda of the United Nations. There's not much anyone can do about it, (Editor's Note: Wanna Bet? Join the Militia) but it does help one appreciate the battle the Vatican has fought over the past few weeks in Cairo. That battle was not one involving individuals, but principalities and powers. The Eugenic State Oh, speaking of Margaret Sanger, FTM was just looking at Elasa Drogin's excellent little study, Margaret Sanger: Father of Modern Society (CUL Publications, New Hope, Ky., 40052). Among the curious facts: In 1934, Sanger proposed an eight-point agenda to rid the world of undesirables. Article n. 4: 'No woman shall have the legal right to bear a child; no man shall have the right to become a father, without a permit for parenthood.' Article n. 5: "Permits for parenthood shall be issued by government authorities to married couples upon application, providing..." At Cairo, the Powers That Be just instituted Margaret's plan. Welcome to what the Pope's spokesman called 'The Eugenic State.'

(Ed. Note: We will be keeping close watch on the Baca Ranch from here on out. If any of our readers can keep us informed and/or has anymore information on this please send it to us. Thank you.)

IN CLOSING

We have now entered into another stage in the battle for our freedom. The enemy has heightened its activities in trying to shut down the militias nation-wide. They are doing this by causing seeds of discontent among the ranks. Also, they have their agents out spreading malicious lies and rumors that militia organizations are hate groups and/or are dealing in illegal activity. We cannot sway from center. We must keep our eyes on track and not let the enemy get to us. Do not be pulled off center. As long as we stay focused on the ultimate goal and prize ~ we shall prevail. If we allow them to swerve us off track ~ we shall lose. We must maintain unity. We must not allow them to divide and conquer us. We must remain balanced and united. Likewise we must get our food supplies put away, our militia material put away, our clothing put away, and any and all items that we will need for the coming collapse of the system as we know it. For those of you who live in the cities, make your

contingency plans now to GET OUT! The cities will not survive. Get your radio networks established now. You will need to communicate with each other when the phones do not work. This is easy and relatively inexpensive. If you need assistance in any of these areas we are here to help.

We love you all and we count you as our friends and comrades. We need you to help us wake up our fellow countrymen. The UN is now in total control. Clinton stated the other night that we must carry out the will of the UN. Why else would Clinton have to get permission to invade Haiti from the UN and not Congress? We are here, willing and waiting to assist you in forming your networks and getting your supplies put away. So, please do not hesitate to call. Until next month, keep your powder dry and death to the new world order - WE SHALL PREVAIL. If you have a star by your name, your subscription is due if you wish to receive the next issue of Taking Aim, see address at beginning of this text.

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* RM 1.3 00257 * The world is coming to an end. Please log off.

From rschwarz@edcen.ehhs.cmich.edu Wed Aug 10 03:21:20 1994
 Date: Sat, 21 May 94 03:58 EDT
 From: Ron Schwarz
 Reply to: act@zilker.net
 To: act@zilker.net
 Subject: Maurice Strong

Here is the EXCELLENT report that John W. (financial opportunities) posted on alt.conspiracy. This is VERY important stuff, so be sure to read ALL the way through! The first part may seem funny, and irrelevant, but it is NOT! This character looks like the embodiment of, and fulfillment of ALL SORTS of really bad stuff.

And he's headed our way.

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>Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
 >Subject: Time for the Last Act
 >From: financial.opportunities@canrem.com (Financial Opportunities)
 >Date: Thu May 19 21:30:00 1994

Okay, folks, I'm going to test your endurance. But stick with this item, lengthy as it might, because it has a highly-significant sting in the tail!

This news comes to you courtesy of the redoubtable TORONTO STAR, newspaper of choice for all Northern lumberjacks who like their news hearty, meaty and raw!

We begin, innocently if ludicrously, with the following item [see if you can spot the FAMOUS NAME concealed within this column of news, kids!].....

TORONTO STAR, Tuesday, May 17th, 1994 [page A2]

HYDRO CHAIRMAN STARTS BID TO BUY COSTA RICAN LAND

By Leslie Papp

Queen's Park Bureau.

Ontario Hydro chairman Maurice Strong has opened talks on buying 12,500 hectares [30,875 acres] of a Costa Rican forest in a deal the [Opposition] Progressive Conservatives brand as "wacky" in the face of the utility's \$34 billion debt.

"How is this going to help the ratepayers in Ontario?" Conservative energy critic Chris Stockwell asked in the Legislature yesterday.

"In my wildest dreams, I can't fathom how the hell this could be used", he later told reporters.

Citing federal sources, Stockwell said the tract sought by Strong is worth between \$10 million and \$12 million. It borders on Corcovado National Park and, if Hydro buys the land, it would be added to the park for environmental preservation.

A Hydro spokesperson said the land might help combat greenhouse gases.

The talks come at a time when Hydro has cut about 10,000 jobs.

Later, asked by reporters, Stockwell said he saw no connection between the proposed parkland purchase and Strong's private ownership of land in Costa Rica.

Hydro spokesperson Terry Young confirmed that Strong had discussed purchase of the tract by the utility in a recent meeting with Costa Rican officials in Ottawa.

"We've had some discussions which I would term exploratory about investment in this park", Young said. "It's an option. We've not talked money at all. We haven't done anything in terms of commitments".

The purchase is being considered on grounds that saving a large section of forest will help offset the emission of greenhouse gases by oil or coal-burning generating stations, he said.

Asked why the utility isn't investing in Ontario forests, instead of those in the Caribbean, Young said Hydro does much for this province too, including a rate freeze this year.

Stockwell said Strong should use his own money if he wants to invest in the global environment. "Ontarians can't afford to save the Earth through their hydro bills".

Strong was on a business trip to Japan and unavailable for comment.

Energy Minister Bud Wildman appeared taken aback by news of Hydro talks toward a Costa Rican land purchase.

He stressed that no deal had been signed and vowed to discuss the matter with Strong.

- o o o -

Loopy, right? But wait...now, like the Earth itself [with that fabled pesky Global Warming], the story begins to heat up. [Find that FAMOUS NAME yet, kids? Keep looking - it could change your *life expectancy*!]

>From the TORONTO STAR, Tuesday, May 17, 1994 [page A21]

WHY DOES HYDRO WANT TO BUY COSTA RICAN JUNGLE?

Thomas Walkom

Queen's Park

There is surely a good reason why Ontario Hydro is contemplating the purchase of 12,500 hectares of jungle in Costa Rica

Yesterday, government and Hydro officials were scrambling to find out what that reason is.

The Hydro jungle scheme first surfaced yesterday in the Legislature when Tory MPP Chris Stockwell read a little snippet from the publication COSTA RICA.

According to that newsletter, Costa Rica's government has received "an offer from the Canadian electric company Ontario Hydro to buy 12,500 hectares next to Corcovado National Park and add it to the area for environmental preservation."

Stockwell said the Tories had been told the land in question is worth between \$10 million and \$12 million.

Energy Minister Bud Wildman told Stockwell he had no idea why Hydro would want to buy jungle in Costa Rica but that he'd try to find out.

Later, he told reporters that David Hopper, head of Hydro's international operations, knew nothing about the jungle deal.

However, Ontario Hydro spokesman Terry Young told The Star yesterday that there have been discussions between Hydro and Costa Rica but that no deal has yet been signed.

Why Costa Rica?

"It's an interest we have in testing opportunities to offset greenhouse gas emissions," Young said. "It's because of the trees. Trees sequester carbon dioxide."

What Young seemed to be saying was that the crown corporation wants to preserve the Central American jungle to offset the world production of carbon dioxide.

Ontario Hydro itself creates carbon dioxide through its coal-fired generating stations. Such emissions form a blanket around the Earth that traps heat, leading to higher temperatures.

This is the so-called greenhouse effect.

Young said no decision has been made as to whether Hydro would buy the entire 12,500 hectare forest, or indeed whether it would do anything.

He said the deal is being handled directly by Hydro Chairman Maurice Strong.

He said he did not know if Strong, who was on his way from Japan yesterday, still had business interests in Costa Rica. This is not the first time that the New Democratic government has been blindsided by the peripatetic Strong.

Hired in 1992, the 65-year-old energy entrepreneur has been given free rein by [Rhodes Scholar] Premier [of Ontario]

Bob Rae.

As a young man Strong was a frequent visitor at the home of diplomat Saul Rae, the Premier's father. Rae still has fond

memories of "Uncle Mo".

Since then, Strong has emerged as one of the most intriguing figures on the international stage, operating in the interstices between politics and business.

As journalist Elaine Dewar pointed out in a revealing 1992 SATURDAY NIGHT piece, Strong's signature has been the "mingling of public and private in the cause of public policy."

His business arrangements have been so complicated they make the head spin. Strong's deals have involved U.S. oil interests, Saudi arms merchant Adnan Kashoggi, Canada's Power Corp. and the man who is now federal Finance Minister, Paul Martin.

Under the Trudeau Liberals, Strong headed up key federal crown corporations, most notably Petro-Canada and the Canada Development Investment Corp.

He's been chosen twice by the United Nations to run environmental summits and is still head of some thing called the World Earth Council.

In his spare time, Strong has supported New Age movements in the U.S. and has helped finance a second Ark in preparation for the next Deluge.

Strong also has had business dealings in Costa Rica. One of his most recent Costa Rican adventures pitted him against an Indian tribe which accused him of trying to build a hotel on native land.

So when Costa Rica's new president-elect, Jose Mana Figueres, came to Ottawa on an unofficial visit this year, it made perfect sense that he should talk to Strong and Hydro.

An official from the Costa Rican embassy, who asked not to be identified, said the meeting between Figueres and "the president of Hydro" took place in late April but that talk of a jungle purchase was "just speculation."

He also said a Hydro-Costa Rica deal could be announced soon.

If any other government were in power, the notion of an Ontario crown corporation buying a jungle in Central America would seem an impossible absurdity.

But this is the NDP. And Hydro is run by Maurice Strong. So while the notion may still be absurd, it certainly is not impossible.

- o O o -

Hey, isn't this becoming *yummy*! A flakey, shadowy, world-moulding, New-Agey billionaire, tied in to *all* the Elite groups, buying jungle on a whim with public money in Central America? Why doesn't the U.S. have nice, clean, whacky scandals like this, PG-rated, with not even a *hint* of sex and violence?

But, wait! It gets even *better*. And you're just going to *love* the *ending*! [Hey, kids! Keep working on finding out who this mysterious FAMOUS PERSON banana-brain *really* is! Then let the rest of us know. Is he just a *loon* with a lot of *moolah*? Or is he something *real nasty*? Don't tell your folks, and don't stay up real late checking him out, but keep digging away. YOU may win a new Scout badge in the shape of a Bent Buck if you're first on-line with the answer!]

Okay, folks, you're all hanging in admirably well.

First, this hilariously sardonic commentary on Maurice Strong's "jungle fund"; and then the staggering

aftershock! Now, I want to make just one thing perfectly clear first. We in Canada take full responsibility for the tootsie-freezing Winter winds we send down to the States. Heck, we're even *proud* of them, and manufacture them for you with extra-special care. But we take *no* responsibility for Maurice Strong, who is clearly an aberrant Force of Nature, on a Cosmic scale. SO DON'T BLAME US IN THE FUTURE. Right? We DISOWN ALL RESPONSIBILITY FOR HIM!

Having made that clear, let's proceed through the following comments to the *terrifying* climax!

TORONTO STAR, Thursday, May 19th, 1994. [page A23]

MERE MINISTERS ARE NO MATCH FOR MO OF THE JUNGLE

Thomas Walkom,

Queen's Park

Maurice Strong's jungle adventure lives.

The Hydro chairman won't back down from his plan to investigate the purchase of thousands of acres of rain forest in Costa Rica.

Yesterday, he told reporters it would be "irresponsible" for Hydro not to consider buying a piece of the Central American jungle.

He said such a move would cost the publicly owned utility mere tens of thousands of dollars.

Jaded scribes had assumed that Hydro's imperial had been thwarted on Tuesday.

That was when Economic Development Minister Frances Lankin told the Legislature that as far as she was concerned, Hydro's jungle plan was a no-go.

"I find it astounding that we would be considering, particularly in these times, to spend ratepayers' money in that way," she said. "As one minister of the crown, my advice to the Premier and the minister would be to say we wouldn't support this kind of expenditure."

That sounded definitive.

Lankin is one of the most senior members of cabinet. Under provincial law, the cabinet has the power to tell Hydro what to do.

But few reckoned with Maurice Strong.

The 65-year-old energy entrepreneur has been around the block a few times.

He's dealt with presidents and kings, arms merchants and moguls.

He has run international summits.

He knows Pierre Trudeau

He's supped at the home of Premier Bob Rae's father, Saul. He owned his own company when Frances Lankin was still a toddler.

More 20 years ago, THE NEW YORKER magazine lauded Strong as the man upon whom "the survival of civilization in something like its present form might depend."

So when a minister of the crown suggested that perhaps it wouldn't be the wisest use of money in the world for Hydro to buy a rain forest, Strong was undeterred.

He said that comments made "impulsively" by a cabinet minister wouldn't move him.

He pointed out that he is the head of Hydro.

"In the final analysis, we have a responsibility to carry out our duties," he said.

Indeed, a newspaper with less grace than THE STAR might have summed up the chairman's comments in the following pithy fashion "Mo to Earth: Butt out."

Faced with the iron will of Chairman Maurice, the cabinet became more circumspect.

Questioned in the Legislature yesterday, Lankin said that she still thought it unwise for an Ontario crown corporation to buy a jungle.

But, she added, now that the issue has become controversial, everyone should wait for Energy Minister Bud Wildman to return and sort matters out.

Anyway, as she explained later to reporters, it was just her personal opinion.

Speaking for Rae, who is in China, Deputy Prime Minister Floyd Laughren echoed the same cautious sentiment.

Wildman, at a native affairs meeting in Quebec, has been wisely keeping his head down.

Strong's personal interest in the jungles of Costa Rica stems from two sources.

First, he owns a hotel complex on 300 hectares of land in that country. His hotel business got him in some trouble with both the Costa Rican government and a local Indian band which claimed he had built on their property.

Second, Strong is - as Lankin reiterated yesterday - a man most interested in environmental questions.

It is all so simple.

Hydro burns coal, which creates carbon dioxide. This leads to the gradual temperature increases known as global warming.

Trees eat carbon dioxide.

If Hydro can keep some alive, then perhaps they will eat some of the carbon dioxide it produces.

Lesser minds might suggest, as did Lankin yesterday, that Hydro should plant trees in Ontario.

Really miniscule minds might suggest that if Hydro were truly interested in preventing global warming, it shouldn't be building coal-fired generating plants in already polluted China.

Absolutely infinitesimal minds might argue that Strong's adopt-a-rain-forest policy is a form of blood money - maintain trees far away so you can pollute with impunity at home.

Such mental midgetry would miss the point. As the poet so aptly put it many years ago: "I am you and you are me and we are all together... I am the walrus.

Koo-koo-ka-choo."

Or as Chairman Mo said yesterday: "Why not Costa Rica?"

- o O o -

Nutty, to the n-th degree, right? Whooooa, there, fella! Don't be so hasty! You've met the man; you've measured his style; and

you've seen his supreme - nay, *serene* - self-confidence.

Ladies and gentlemen, it is my inestimable privilege to introduce to you the next KING OF THE WORLD and COMMANDER EL SUPREMO OF THE NEW WORLD ARMY [Motto: "This Blue's for *you*"], KING MAURICE!.....

TORONTO STAR, Thursday, May 19th, 1994 [front page]

STRONG URGED TO SEEK JOB AS UNITED NATIONS CHIEF

by Jonathan Ferguson

Ontario Hydro chairman Maurice Strong is under mounting international pressure to stand for United Nations Secretary-General, diplomatic and business sources say.

The draft for the prestigious U.N. job is spearheaded by developing countries in Africa and Latin America that could tilt a U.N. General Assembly vote in Strong's favor.

"Maurice has a big following among the developing nations that would help immeasurably if he ultimately decides to go for the job," said Stephen Lewis, Canada's former [Socialist] ambassador to the U.N.

The current Secretary-General, Boutros Boutros-Ghali of Egypt, is expected to leave his post in 1996. Many U.N. members believe it is the turn of a North American to hold the organization's top post for the first time since its creation in 1946.

If the 102-country Non-Aligned Movement of mostly developing nations pledged to support Strong, he would clearly be the frontrunner for the top U.N. job.

Strong told THE STAR yesterday that he is not personally "involved in activities that would pertain to this discussion." "Whether or not I am being considered is an academic question, since there is a very competent Secretary-General who will occupy that role for some time," Strong said. "While I am flattered that my name would be raised, my present position as chairman of Ontario Hydro has its own full share of responsibilities."

The draft surfaced this week when Strong supporters in the international business community fretted over his handling of Ontario Hydro's controversial plan to purchase a jungle tract in Costa Rica for around \$10 million.

Strong, a leading player on the international environmental scene who has served as an Under-Secretary General of the U.N., has had previous controversial dealings in Costa Rica. A recent Costa Rican business investment resulted in an Indian tribe accusing him of trying to build a hotel on native land.

"Our concern is the appearance of conflict between Strong the able public servant and Strong the entrepreneur at a time when his name is gaining momentum throughout the world for the U.N. post," said a European-based financier and Strong confidante.

"We're at the sensitive point where the job is being raised tentatively to Maurice. Numerous people internationally have initiated talks with Maurice. We don't want them backing off."

Former prime minister Brian Mulroney was the last Canadian whose name was on a list for the top U.N. job - in 1991, with then-U.S. president George Bush's blessing.

But unlike Mulroney, who bowed out of the race when it became clear his support didn't extend far beyond North

America, Strong is expected to win multilateral support in recognition of his career as an international humanitarian.[Especially with them there Costa Rican Indians! - FO]

His international resume includes: founder of the U.N. Environment Program, head of U.N. relief efforts in Ethiopia in the mid-1980s, and secretary-general of the 1992 U.N. Conference on the Environment and Development. Strong solidified his reputation among the world's developing nations in 1992 when he accused the U.S. of committing environmental aggression against the rest of the world.

"At the military level, the United States is the custodian. At the environmental level, the United States is clearly the greatest risk," Strong said before acting as chairman of the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, in June, 1992.

In the race to succeed Boutros-Ghali, Canada has the edge over other nations.

While North America is the favored continent, the U.S. is ruled out by many diplomats because of its clout and the U.N. headquarters in New York.

Strong's blue-chip cast of supporters, said sources close to the rapidly organizing draft, include:

- * Prime Minister Jean Chretien who, when a cabinet minister during Pierre Trudeau's years in power, worked with Strong when he headed up federal

>Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy

>Subject: Maurice Strong, World Emperor-in-Waiting

>From: financial.opportunities@canrem.com (Financial Opportunities)

>Date: Fri May 20 23:14:00 1994

Hi, folks:

I noticed that the last part of my second posting on Maurice Strong, next occupant of the U.N. Earth Emperor throne, was mysteriously deleted by the Net Thoughtpolice before it arriving on alt.conspiracy. So, for those of you who believe that forewarned is forarmed and who would like to build a spaceship to escape intime, as well as for those who just find this loopy character too funny too be true, and could do with the diversion, here's the missing part.....

Prior paragraphs breathlessly report on the gathering international momentum which will *compel* the reluctant Emperor-Elect to ascend the U.N. throne, then....

"Strong's blue-chip cast of supporters, said sources close to the rapidly organizing draft, include:

- * Prime Minister Jean Chretien who, when a cabinet minister during Pierre Trudeau's years in power, worked with Strong when he headed up federal crown corporations such as Petro-Canada and the Canada Development Investment Corp.

- * U.S. Vice-President Al Gore, another internationally

acclaimed environmentalist, who became a "personal friend"; when Strong twice ran U.N. environmental summits.

- * Paul Martin, a Strong protege and federal Finance Minister. Strong hired Martin when he was president of Power Corp., and launched Martin's meteoric business career.
- * Toronto-based international financier Andrew Sarlos, of Sarlos and Associates, who is drumming up support for Strong with his network of contacts throughout Europe.
- * Stephen Lewis, another internationally acclaimed Canadian humanitarian, who carries great weight with African and Latin American countries for his work as a special representative to the United Nations children's fund, UNICEF."

- o O o -

Gosh, folks, isn't it just **great** to see democracy at work, as the world's financiers scurry about, lobbying each other energetically on behalf of the only candidate.

But, hey, why leave it to the pro's? **You** can have a part of the action, too! I'm afraid that the best "loot-the-world" jobs in the new U.N. Administration are already spoken for, but there are still some highly-lucrative positions open for Tax Collectors, Firearms Confiscators and New Thought Enforcers. If you would like to be considered for one of these, address your properly-sycophant application to:

Maurice Strong,
World Emperor and Chief Cosmic Channeler
c/o Ontario Hydro
700 University Avenue
TORONTO, Ont. CANADA

Your application will be helped immeasurably if:

- * You have a lengthy criminal record
- * you have never been caught [or even suspected]
- * you enclose information on someone you know who
 - a) has a gun
 - b) might buy a gun
 - c) knows what a gun **is**.

Really eager would-be slaves and oppressors can reach Mr. Strong directly by dialling 1-419-592 5111; **your** chances will be likewise improved if you speak with a heavy German, Russian or Eastern European accent and include the phrase "New World ORDER!" in every sentence.

The rest of you had better finish off those bunkers in your back gardens as soon as possible. Try not to waste any hydro in constructing them - Maurice is tired enough of his job as it is. He doesn't need any extra pressure.

II. Another Look at Maurice Strong

>Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
>Subject: More on Emperor Maurice.
>From: financial.opportunities@canrem.com (Financial Opportunities)
>Date: Fri May 20 23:16:00 1994

So, you think that this Starcrossed Secretary-General-in-Waiting is just a good humoured old buffoon, right?

Well, here are some hard facts extracted from Donald McAlvany's *excellent* book TOWARD A NEW WORLD ORDER [ISBN 096 245 1787, paperback], *must* reading for everyone seriously interested in these matters.....

WHO IS MAURICE STRONG?

Maurice Strong is a man to watch! The billionaire Canadian businessman is an employee of the United Nations; an employee of the Rockefeller and Rothschilds trusts and projects; a director of the Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies; the organizer of the first World Conference on the Environment in 1992; the founder and first head of the U.N. Environment Program; the secretary general (and chief organizer) of the UNCED Earth Summit in Rio in June 1992, and a leading socialist, environmentalist, New World Order manipulator, occultist, and New Ager. In the mid-1980s, Strong joined the World Commission on the Environment where he helped produce the 1987 Brundtland Report widely believed to be the "incendiary" which ignited the present "Green movement."

Strong, who spearheaded the Earth Summit, has complained that "the United States is clearly the greatest risk to the world's ecological health," and wrote in an UNCED report in August 1991 that:

"It is clear that current lifestyles and consumption patterns of the affluent middle-class . . . involving high meat intake, consumption of large amounts of frozen and convenience foods, ownership of motor vehicles, small electric appliances, home and work place air-conditioning, and suburban housing are not sustainable. . . . A shift is necessary toward lifestyles less geared to environmental damaging consumption patterns. "

>From his platform as UNCED secretary general, Strong has forcefully advocated a new economic order based on the re-distribution of the developed world's industries and wealth to the Third World. Strong is indeed an arch socialist.

The Trilateral Commission recently published book, "Beyond Interdependence: The Meshing Of the

World's Economy and the Earth's Ecology".

Rockefeller wrote the foreword and Maurice Strong wrote the introduction, saying in part:

"This book couldn't appear at a better time, with the preparation for the Earth Summit moving into gear . . . it will help guide decisions that will literally determine the fate of the earth. . . . Rio will have the political capacity to produce the basic changes needed in our international economic agendas and in our institutions of governance."

Strong has established what could be the global headquarters for the New Age movement in the San Luis Valley of Colorado at the foot of the Sangre de Cristo Mountains near Crestone, Colorado. He and his occultic wife, Hanne, call the Baca an international spiritual community which they hope will serve as a model for the way the world should be if humankind is to survive - a sort of United Nations of religious beliefs. The Baca (as the center is called) is replete with monasteries; the Haidakhrndi Universal Ashram, a Vedic temple where devotees worship the Vedic mother goddess; amulet-carrying Native American shamans; a \$175,000 solar-powered Hindu temple; a mustard-yellow tower called a ziggurat; a subterranean Zen Buddhist center complete with a computer and organic gardens; a house full of thousands of crystals; and even Shirley MacLaine and her New Age followers.

In 1978, a mystic informed Hanne and Maurice Strong that "the Baca would become the center for a new planetary order which would evolve from the economic collapse and environmental catastrophes that would sweep the globe in the years to come." The Strong's say they see the Baca, which they call "The Valley Of the Refuge Of World truths" - "as the paradigm for the entire planet and say that the fate of the earth is at stake. Shirley MacLaine agrees - her astrologer told her to move to the Baca, and she did. She is building a New Age study center at the Baca where people can take short week-long courses on the occult! Apparently, the Kissingers, the Rockefellers, the McNamaras, the Rothschild's, and other Establishment New World Order elitists all agree as well- for they do their pilgrimage to the Baca - where politics and the occult-the New World Order and the New Age - all merge. Watch Maurice Strong and watch the Baca!

Much of the above information about the Strong and the Baca comes from an interview entitled "The Wizard Of the Baca Grande," which Maurice Strong conducted with WEST magazine of Alberta, Canada May 1990. Strong concluded the interview with a thought-provoking, apocalyptic story from a novel he says he would like to write:

"Each year the World Economic Forum convenes

in Davos, Switzerland⁴. Over a thousand CEOs, prime ministers, finance ministers, and leading academics gather in February to attend meetings and set the economic agendas for the year ahead.

"What if a small group of these world leaders were to conclude that the principle risk to the earth comes from the actions of the rich countries? And if the world is to survive, those rich countries would have to sign an agreement reducing their impact on the environment. Will they do it? Will the rich countries agree to reduce their impact on the environment? Will they agree to save the earth?

"The group's conclusion is 'no.' The rich countries won't do it. They won't change. So, in order to save the planet, the group decides: isn't the only hope for the planet that the industrialized civilizations collapse? Isn't it our responsibility to bring that about?

"This group of world leaders form a secret society to bring about a world collapse. It's February. They're all at Davos. These aren't terrorists - they're world leaders. They have positioned themselves in the world's commodity and stock markets. They've engineered, using their access to stock exchanges, and computers, and gold supplies, a panic. Then they prevent the markets from closing. They jam the gears. They have mercenaries who hold the rest of the world leaders at Davos as hostage. The markets can't close. The rich countries...? and Strong makes a slight motion with his fingers as if he were flicking a cigarette butt out of the window.

I sat there spellbound. This is not **any** story-teller talking. This is Maurice Strong. He knows these world leaders. He is, in fact, co-chairman of the Council of the World Economic Forum. He sits at the fulcrum of power. He is in a position to **do it**"

And he's shaping up fast to become next Secretary-General of the United Nations and World Chief Wackyhead. Oh, and El Supremo Grand Commander, Strategist and Director of the New World Army! But, hey, he was just **joking** about all that stuff, right?

From aa2793@freenet.lorain.oberlin.edu Wed Aug 10 03:22:19 1994
Date: Sat, 21 May 1994 05:59:09 -0400
From: Steve Crocker
Reply to: act@zilker.net
To: act@zilker.net
Subject: Re: Maurice Strong

Found the following on a UN gopher:

Stockholm to Rio: A Journey Down a Generation

By Maurice F. Strong

On a beautiful spring morning in Stockholm nearly 20 years ago, the world community embarked on an extraordinary journey of hope. It is now almost a generation later, and world leaders and people from virtually every country will be meeting in Rio de Janeiro in June 1992 to ensure fulfillment of that hope.

In this essay, I propose to tell the story of that journey--about what it has meant to those of us who were present in Stockholm that morning, and what our experience may illustrate for future generations who will inherit this terribly fragile planet that is known as Earth.

The journey began on 5 June 1972 when delegates from 113 countries and many organization, and people from all parts of the world, gathered in the Stockholm Opera House to be welcomed to the United Nations Conference on the Human Environment by their Swedish hosts. King Gustaf VI Adolf was present. So was the late Prime Minister Olof Palme. It was a historic moment--marking the first time ever that representatives of world governments had come together to consider the implications of deepening environmental degradation for the future of our planet. It had taken more than two years of intensive effort to prepare for the Stockholm Conference. There had never been such a parley on a subject--environment--that was regarded as relatively novel at the time. We had expected a lively conference, of course, but had little idea of just how lively it would prove to be. It soon became evident during the first round of plenary statements that participating governments were deeply divided on some of the most important issues. The Conference newspaper summed it up well in its headline, 'Only One Hundred and Thirteen Earths.'

Developing countries, led by Brazil, insisted that the primary source of their environmental problems were poverty and under-development. They asserted that environmental concerns must not be allowed to detract from their principal priority of development. As the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India put it, 'Poverty is the greatest polluter.'

By the final days of the Conference, however, consensus was reached on an historic Declaration and Action Plan which established the basis for a new era of international environmental cooperation. This consensus involved intense negotiations between government representatives and United Nations officials, including me. As Secretary-General of the Stockholm Conference, I felt that divisive though the issues were concerning environment and poverty, it was important that the conference should not end in a stalemate.

Results of the Stockholm Conference

In the event, the Conference was a success. The environment was inscribed firmly and irrevocably on the world's agenda. Coverage of the Conference in the global media was extensive, and many articles in prestigious journals--and many books--were published in the months and years following the meeting.

The Stockholm Conference led to the creation of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the global instrument for catalyzing action to implement the consensus reached at the meeting. Fittingly, UNEP adopted the Conference theme 'Only One Earth' as its motto. I was honored to be appointed as UNEP's first Executive Director.

In time, the Stockholm Conference produced a proliferation of new initiatives. UNEP, thanks primarily to the dynamic and enlightened leadership of its current Executive Director, Mostafa K. Tolba, led the way.

Governments established environmental ministries or agencies, and enacted environmental legislation and regulations. Inter-governmental organizations incorporated 'environment' in their programs. A host of new non-governmental organizations and citizen groups sprang up in all parts of the world. Business began to take environmental issues more seriously, and public awareness and concern broadened on environmental issues.

Nevertheless, the global environmental crisis continued. Economic growth and wealth in industrialized countries--contrasting with burgeoning population growth and poverty in developing countries--highlighted that gross economic and social imbalances afflicting our global community. The deterioration of the global environment meant setbacks for both rich and poor. Air and water pollution problems, and the cancerous spread of urban poverty and blight made many developing-country cities the most polluted of the world's urban environments. Water contamination, impending shortages of supply and rising tides of toxic substances, have been added to degradation of the renewable resources, loss of soil, forest cover and important species of plant and animal life in these last two decades.

The Brundtland Commission

The recognition of the essential linkages between environment and development was a dominant theme of the Stockholm Conference of 1972. But not enough progress was made toward the actual integration of the environmental dimension into development policies and practices until the World Commission on Environment and Development, in its 1987 report, 'Our Common Future', gave new impetus to this process. The commission, which was chaired by Mrs. Gro Harlem Brundtland, the Norwegian Prime Minister, soon became known widely as the Brundtland Commission.

The Commission's report documented in compelling terms the case for sustainable development--the full integration of environment and development--as the only sound and viable means of ensuring both our environment and development future. It made clear the transition to sustainable development is equally imperative for developing as for more industrialized countries. It recognized that the vastly different conditions under which they must make this transition impose special handicaps on the poor and place special responsibilities on the rich.

The 1992 Earth Summit

The United Nations General Assembly responding to the report of the Brundtland Commission, decided in December 1989 to hold a new conference, this time on environment and development, on the 20th Anniversary of the Stockholm Conference, in June 1992. It accepted the invitation of Brazil to host the Conference, and President Fernando Collor de Mello decided that it would be held in Rio de Janeiro.

In December 1990, the General Assembly decided that countries would be represented at the Conference by their Heads of State or Government. And the people of the planet who constitute the base on which this Summit depends will be there too--represented by the broad range of non-governmental organizations and citizen groups that will be participating. The expectation is that the presence of leaders and everyday people will generate the kind of political will required to take bold decisions concerning mankind's future.

The recommendations of the Brundtland Commission provide the primary basis for the agenda of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development. I hope that the 1992 Conference will produce a new political commitment to a global war on poverty as a central priority of the world

community in the remainder of the 1990s and into the 21st Century. ConspiracyArchive.com

The United Nations General Assembly decided to establish a Preparatory Committee to oversee efforts for the 1992 Earth Summit. The Committee has become widely known as PrepCom. The goals of the Earth Summit have been articulated in General Assembly Resolution 44/228, and the task before the Preparatory Committee is to recommend the options and the actions to reach these goals.

Ambassador Tommy Koh of Singapore was elected chairman of the Committee at its organizational meeting in New York in March 1990. Ambassador Koh has enjoyed a long and distinguished career as a lawyer and a diplomat.

The Earth Summit in Rio will be about environment and development. But there is a primary emphasis on development and economic change. For it is through the development process that we have an impact on the environment. And it is only through fundamental changes in our economic behavior, in lifestyles and in management of the development process, that we can effect the positive synthesis between the environment and development that will produce a way of life that is sustainable both in economic and environmental terms.

The development model which has produced the lifestyles that we in the industrialized world and the privileged minority in developing countries, enjoy is simply not sustainable. The 1992 Conference will focus largely on the changes we must make in our economic behavior to ensure global environmental security.

The industrialized countries must clearly take a lead in this transition. It is they who have developed and benefitted from the traditional development model which has produced our present dilemma. And they are the only ones with the means and the power to change it. But, of course, most of the world's population lives in developing countries--and their full partnership in effecting the needed transition will be essential.

The transition to sustainability requires much more effective use of resources and accountability of the environmental as well as the economic impacts of such use. This must depend primarily on the provision of the necessary incentives to change rather than over-reliance on regulatory measures. Operation of market forces can and must be a powerful ally in providing the incentives to change. It is, after all, fully consistent with market economy principles that every economic transaction and product must absorb the full costs to which it gives rise, including environmental costs. The system of incentives and penalties through which governments create the conditions that motivate our economic life must be re-examined and reoriented to provide the necessary incentives for the transition to sustainability in both our industrial life and individual behavior.

A New Revolution

What is called for is nothing less than a new 'eco-industrial' revolution, one that will not only preserve and extend the benefits created by the industrial revolution of yesteryear, but create a whole new generation of economic opportunity and redress the gross imbalances between rich and poor. The substantial reductions effected recently in the material and energy content of industrial production, particularly in Western Europe and Japan, illustrate the degree to which environmental measures can be compatible with economic vitality. Japan, for example, uses only about half as much energy per unit of industrial production as the United States. This gives it a competitive advantage averaging some 5 percent in the US market. And such environmentally related industries as waste management and pollution control are now among the leading growth industries. These changes

within industrialized economies must be accompanied by concrete measures to ensure an increased net flow of resources to developing countries; and to make available to them on an affordable basis the environmentally sound technologies they will require to incorporate the environmental dimension into their own development policies and practices.

Renewed Role of the United Nations

The imperatives of global environmental cooperation will require a vast strengthening of the multilateral system, including the United Nations. Its current inadequacies, its lack of the capacity and means in many cases to do its job, are largely a function of the severe constraints imposed on both its mandates and its budgets by Member States. Yet the world needs the United Nations today more than ever. If it did not exist, it would have to be invented.

And the same difficulties that make governments reluctant to accord to the United Nations the powers and resources required to do its work would make it difficult to re-create. That is not to say that the United Nations can or should do it all. Indeed, in virtually all cases the principal actors are national governments and other inter-governmental organizations and the private sector. But the United Nations' role is unique and indispensable in providing the global framework, context and forums required to enable the other actors to contribute effectively and cooperatively to addressing common global concerns.

Strengthening the role the United Nations can play on behalf of its members will require serious examination of the need to extend into the international arena the rule of law and the principle of taxation to finance agreed actions which provide the basis for governance at the national level. But this will not come about easily. Resistance to such changes is deeply entrenched. They will come about not through the embrace of full blown world government, but as a careful and pragmatic response to compelling imperatives and the inadequacies of alternatives.

The concept of national sovereignty has been an immutable, indeed sacred, principle of international relations. It is a principle which will yield only slowly and reluctantly to the new imperatives of global environmental cooperation. There is no need for a renunciation or wholesale retreat from this principle.

What is needed is recognition of the reality that in so many fields, and this is particularly true of environmental issues, it is simply not feasible for sovereignty to be exercised unilaterally by individual nation-states, however powerful. The global community must be assured of environmental security.

Interdependence and Globalization

The increasingly integrated and interdependent nature of the human systems we have established through the functioning of the world's economy and global communications also transcends national boundaries.

It is an interesting paradox that the globalization and universalization we are now experiencing in so many aspects of our life is accompanied by the resurgence of parochialism and ethnic and religious nationalism. This is creating strong and growing pressures for separatism in federal and multi-ethnic states.

The processes of democratization which are re-shaping the political life of so many nations today are producing a new emphasis on individual rights and responsibilities. This is particularly manifest in respect of environmental issues ranging from consumer preferences and demands for

cleaner and safer products to resistance to mega-development projects.

Environment and development issues are moving to the grass roots in a growing number of countries. There is a proliferation of new citizen groups and voluntary organizations which are becoming important agents of action as well as sources of political pressure. They are insisting on greater participation in the decisions which affect them and for more effective accountability of the decisions and actions by governments.

Expectations about the Rio Summit

The strong and vigorous interest which the non-governmental community is showing in the 1992 Conference and in preparations for it, is an encouraging sign that 'people power' will be an important factor in the success of the Conference.

The Rio Conference offers a unique opportunity to provide the basis for the major shift required to put us on the pathway to a more secure and sustainable future. At the core of this shift there will have to be fundamental changes in our economic life--a more careful and more caring use of the earth's resources and greater cooperation and equity in sharing the benefits as well as the risks of our technological civilization. Of particular importance is the need to integrate the ecological dimension into education and economics. But accelerated development will be necessary, too. Developing countries cannot deal effectively with their fragile eco-systems and burgeoning urban problems without higher incomes derived from efficient use of technologies. Poverty, as we know, breeds environmental disaster.

Population is another critical element in the environment-development equation. The relationship between population dynamics and the ecosystems on which the survival and the well-being of people depend, is decisive in achieving sustainable development. Demographic factors such as rates and distribution of population growth will be key to the transition to sustainability. This issue, of course, is bound up with the issue of poverty. Each country must determine the relationship between the growth and distribution of its own population, its environment and resource base, and the level and quality of life that its development policies and programs are designed to produce for its people. But overall reduction in population growth and early achievement of population stability are imperative.

Realistic or Overly Ambitious?

The results we seek in Rio are clearly ambitious; some may say even unrealistic, given the current economic difficulties of developing countries, the Soviet Union and other countries of Eastern and Central Europe--and the preoccupation of the OECD countries with their own economic concerns.

With the Earth Summit already on the horizon, is it really feasible to develop the political will required to agree on the fundamental changes that are needed? Surely if our diagnosis is correct, such changes are imperative and we must believe they are possible!

There is basis for hope in our won history which demonstrates that dramatic changes in direction are possible when necessity and new realities compel them. The world community new faces together greater risks to our common security through our impacts on the environment than from traditional military conflicts with one another. We must now forge a new 'Earth Ethic' which will inspire all peoples and nations to join in a new global partnership of North, South, East and West. This partnership would ensure the integrity of the Earth as a secure, equitable and hospitable home for today's inhabitants and tomorrow's generations.

Rio 1992 will build on the foundations established in Stockholm in 1972. The people of our planet, especially the young and the generations which follow them, will hold us accountable for what we do or fail to do in Rio. Earth is the only home we have; its fate is literally in our hands.

in our hands Earth Summit '92

From rschwarz@edcen.ehhs.cmich.edu Wed Aug 10 03:22:36 1994
Date: Sat, 21 May 94 18:01 EDT
From: Ron Schwarz
Reply to: act@zilker.net
To: act@zilker.net, ab625@leo.nmc.edu, ab821@leo.nmc.edu, ac392@leo.nmc.edu, ac733@leo.nmc.edu, bracken@cps201.cps.cmich.edu, dclyon@csupomona.edu, gek@tardis.svsu.edu
Subject: More on Maurice Strong

>Newsgroups: alt.conspiracy
>Subject: Yet *more* on Earth-King Maurice I.....
>From: financial.opportunities@canrem.com (Financial Opportunities)
>Date: Sat, 21 May 94 13:05:00 -0400

Hi, folks:

This is the final extract on Emperor-Elect Maurice the Strong, taken from the *invaluable* TOWARD A NEW WORLD ORDER, by Don McAlvany [ISBN 096 245 1797, paperback]. This excellent 374-page book is a remarkable and meticulously-researched, up-to-date treasure-trove of information on issue after issue, as they pertain to the gradual and deliberate introduction of the destructive and enslaving New World Order.

Cut down on your coffee for a few weeks, and use the money you save to buy your own copy. You'll find it an essential reference, sourcebook and roadmap for the half-crazed universe which is planned for us.

The Earth Summit

"The Earth Summit must establish a whole new basis for relations between rich and poor, North and South including a concerted attack on poverty as a central priority for the 21st century. This is now as imperative in terms of our environmental security as it is on moral and humanitarian grounds. We owe at least this much to future generations, from whom we have borrowed a fragile planet called Earth. "

-Maurice Strong

Billed as the "mother of all summits," with up to 40,000 government officials and environmentalists from

167 countries in attendance, the June 4-14 Earth Summit was the biggest gathering of world leaders ever held. Described by Time magazine as a "New Age carnival," the summit (and related activities) was attended by the Dalai Lama of Tibet, thousands of New Agers and occultists (including John Denver and Shirley MacLaine), numerous leftist groups, and virtually every environmental group in the world - 7,892 non-governmental organizations from 167 countries.

As the Wall Street Journal said: "The summit on Mother Nature was asking: 'What is needed to save the world and how much is the world willing to do to save itself?'" The Audubon Society called the Earth Summit "the most important meeting in the history of mankind," and Maurice Strong said at the opening session of the Summit:

"Nothing less than the fate of the planet is at stake. . . . No place on the planet can remain an island of affluence in a sea of misery. . . . We're either going to save the world or no one will be saved. I think we're at a real point of civilization change. We must, from here on in, all go down the same path. . . . There may not be another chance.

The Rocky Mountain News, in a May 31, 1992 article entitled "Agenda For Rio: Save the Planet Earth," posed a question:

"Who is killing planet earth? Styrofoam-crushing, beef-eating, gasoline-guzzling, air conditioner-blasting Americans and their partners in the developed nations? Rain forest-razing, sewer-fouling, baby-booming peasants of the Third World? Air-poisoning, river-killing, radioactive waste-leaking, dirty coal-burning denizens of formerly communist Eastern European countries? All of us are killing planet earth! "

Many environmentalist leaders touted the summit as an ecological Bretton Woods, just as world leaders crafted the post-World War II international financial system in New Hampshire, the leaders of the post-Cold War era would lay the foundations for the "era of sustainable development." Lester Brown, president of Worldwatch Institute, said: "I think when we look back we will see the Rio conference as the event that marked the end of an era and the start of a new one."

The Goals Of the Rio Earth Summit

The June Earth Summit in Rio was not just about the pseudo-environmental crisis; it was not just about clean air, clean water, acid rain, global warming, or endangered species: it was about massive wealth redistribution from

the industrial countries (i.e., the North) to the Third World countries (i.e., the South) -from the rich to the poor countries. It was about massive global socialism, people control, and world government. It was also an unprecedented global media platform, for militant anti-American eco-propaganda with emotional diatribes about America's alleged crimes against the global environment.

The summit was concerned with writing a World Constitution which will deal with ways and means of eliminating pollution; cutting down the alleged "global warming"; cutting down on the emission of carbon dioxide; stalling the rate of ozone depletion; adopting plans to prevent overpopulation, acid rain, nuclear fallout, and to promote clean water and clean air; and depriving landowners of the right to use their land in any manner other than that permitted by UNCED or its local or regional representative. Their broad goals include:

1. A Massive Global Wealth Redistribution Scheme - Maurice Strong and other summit leaders are demanding a \$625 billion a year (for a decade) wealth transfer from the so-called wealthy countries (epitomized by the U.S.) to the so-called poor countries-with \$125 billion per year coming from America. The U.S. is being pushed to contribute \$70 billion per year to this Third World Green fund (this is in addition to the \$55 billion we already pour out annually to developing nations).
2. Imposition Of a System Of Global Environmental Regulation - including onerous taxes on energy fuels, and on the populations of the United States and other industrialized nations. The developed countries should limit production and consumption, and cut back dramatically on the use of the automobile, electrical appliances, air conditioning, etc. The same formula for "sacrifice by the rich nations to save the planet" was summarized well some 12 years earlier by Kansas Senator James P. Pearson, who said: "Profits must be cut, comforts reduced, taxes raised, sacrifices endured. "
3. Elimination Of Property, Hunger, and Disease In The Third World - Only if these are eliminated, the environmentalists say, will the poor Third Worlders stop polluting planet earth.
4. Establishment Of a Global Environmental Protection Agency - to duplicate the efforts of the American EPA on a worldwide basis and prosecute environmental crimes on a global basis.
5. Population Control - is high on the Green agenda, although the issue was low-profiled at the Earth Summit. Strict population control is high on the agenda of UNCED and the Green movement. As the Greens see it, there are too many people on Mother Earth (and the 5.4 billion will double in the next 10 to 15 years); the more people there are, the more pollution there is; the more highly-developed the people are, the more resources they

consume. So, one of UNCED and the Greens' chief goals is to restrict population growth by whatever means possible. Biology professor Garrett Harden (an influential Green spokesman) recently wrote:

"It is a mistake to think that we can control the greed of mankind in the long run by an appeal to conscience. . . . The only way we can cherish and nurture other and more precious freedoms is by relinquishing the freedom to breed, and that very soon."

The U.N. Population fund defends the Chinese population control regime, which uses mandatory abortion and sterilization, female infanticide, and incarceration of uncooperative parents. Paul Ehrlich, another Green' population controller, in his books, "The Population Bomb" and "The Population Explosion", praises the Chinese approach but calls it inadequate. He recommends a Chinese-style population control program supervised by the U. N., and the adding of sterilants to water and food supplies.

It is very significant that the Greens are very preoccupied with population growth in America. The Club of Rome would like to see the U.S. population reduced to 75 million - they don't say what will happen to the other 175 million Americans (perhaps Russian nukes or AIDS can solve that problem). In "Earth Day - The Beginning", David Brower declared:

"That's the first thing to do - start controlling the population in affluent white America, where a child born to a white American will use about 50 times the resources of a child born in the black ghetto."

For the first time, during the writing of this book, this writer has begun to understand the relationship between the Rockefeller-backed Planned Parenthood, the abortion and euthanasia movement on the one hand, and the Green movement on the other. Both groups want to shrink the worlds population to save Mother Earth and our scarce resonrces. Both are preoccupied with death, and opposed to life. As Deuteronomy 30:19 says,

"I call heaven and earth to record this day against you, that I have set before you life and death, blessing and cursing: therefore, choose life, that both thou and thy seed may live".

- o O o -

Folks, I urge you *all* to go out and buy a copy of this amazingly-detailed, factual and fascinating book! Read it yourself, and loan it out widely to friends. Better still, sell your T.V. set and invest the money in several dozen

copies and *give* them away!

Unless, that is, you look *forward* to a world of water-induced impotence, controlled reproduction, impoverishment-by-transfer, slavery, and the promise of efficient "termination" as soon as you become a "useless eater" or accidentally have an original thought.

Of course, you could always get that spaceship ready and prepare to flee. But Emperor Maurice will be *really* taxing fuel by then!

From pwatson@utdallas.edu Wed Aug 10 03:23:26 1994
 Date: Fri, 27 May 1994 05:48:00 -0500
 From: Paul Watson
 Reply to: act@zilker.net
 To: -
 Subject: Maurice Strong, global 2000

OK, here is the Greens plan for a New World Order and sounds like Maurice Strong is the new world king.

Regards,
 Paul Watson

 ---From: rich@pencil.cs.missouri.edu (Rich Winkel)
 Subject: PROJECT GLOBAL 2000
 Date: Sun, 13 Feb 1994 20:43:33 GMT

/** gen.newsletter: 164.0 **/
 ** Topic: NEWSLETTER-ICP-17 Project Global 20 **
 ** Written 7:33 pm Feb 9, 1994 by ASTA.UNIH@OLN.comlink.apc.org
 incdp:gen.newsletter **

 NEWSLETTER - The International Communication Project -
 Number 17

PROJECT GLOBAL 2000
 A Global Partnership for New World Order

Project Global 2000 is an international partnership of organizations and individuals who are combining their expertise, networks and influence to develop a forum and process in which all sectors of society can participate in the shaping of a more equitable, sustainable, and inclusive world order. The Project gives special attention to redefining security and sovereignty in the context of economic and ecological interdependence.

In 1978, Robert Muller and Margaret Mead, core associates of Global Education Associates challenged the people of the world to prepare for the year 2000 by a "worldwide collaborative process of unparalleled thinking, education and planning for a just and sustainable human world order." Taking heed of this summons, GEA associates worked through the 1980s to help develop such a process. Project Global 2000 -- which will develop teams and programs councils in seven, geographic regions and a minimum of 50 countries -- emerged from those efforts.

Project Global 2000 is sponsored by the following 20 international partnership organizations which together form its International Partnership Council:

- Centre for Our Common Future
- Earth Restoration Corps
- Global Education Associates
- Global Forum of Spiritual and Parliamentary Leaders for Human Survival
- International Center for Integrative Studies
- International Institute for Rural Reconstruction
- International Peace Research Association
- Parliamentarians Global Action
- Society for International Development
- United Board for Christian Higher Education in Asia
- United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
- United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
- United Nations Education, Social and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
- United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)
- Vienna International Institute for the Study of the Future
- World Conference on Religion and Peace - World Federalist Movement
- World Federation of United Nations Associations
- World Future Studies Federation
- World Order Models Project

Many other networks and institutes -- secular and religious -- are becoming partners through the projects councils on Education, Health, Religion, Business and Communications. Each partner contributes its own expertise and experience through its members and affiliates. Linking their combined networks provide a unique multisectoral global infrastructure for implementing the Project's overall goals and strategies. Global Education Associates, with associates in over 80 countries, serves as the project's coordinating partner.

The project has four principle objectives: (1) Develop a conceptual and institutional framework for responding to the new challenges of global interdependence; (2) develop an ongoing, coordinated global process for research, dialogue and joint action after in Rio; (3) Produce research/policy monographs that examine key world order issues in a world order context, (4) disseminate and use these monographs through the partner networks to develop multi-issue action strategies for policy and systems change at local, national and international levels.

There is no question that a new world order is already coming into being. But current geopolitical expressions of this new order carry with them the old world order of economic and military power and dominance. This raises urgent questions: Who will be involved in designing the new world order? What will be its values? Will it be controlled by the economically and militarily powerful? Or will it be a genuinely participatory order governed by international law, enforced by collective action and effective legal and judicial institutions?

As a global partnership of organizations and individuals who are

combining their expertise, networks and influence during the 1990s, Project Global 2000 is uniquely capable of responding to the above questions. A central premise of the Project is the following: If quality documents and monographs framed in the context of ecological and economic interdependence are produced through a participatory process in up to 50 countries that are influential in their regions - and then promoted, utilized, and adapted by partner organizations through their networks - significant framing of national debates can be achieved. Such framing in multiple countries can shape decision-making toward policy and system change based on mutually beneficial trade-offs.

A Global Ethic

A central premise underlying the decade-long strategies of Project Global 2000 is that the creation of an equitable and sustainable common future is, at its heart, an ethical and spiritual matter. Such a future requires a world ethic that can provide a foundation for radical changes in prevailing value systems and a deepened awareness of the sacred source of all life, and the integral relationship between the human species and the whole earth community. The World Conservation Union has spoken forcefully for such moral undergirding: "Only a new world view and a renewed ethic for living sustainably can change people's relationship with each other and the Earth...An ethic for living sustainably will promote relationships among people that reflect compassion, equity and tolerance; and relationships between people and the Earth that are based on understanding, humility and respect "

The four principles of the Earth Covenant - which emerged through a worldwide consultative process facilitated by Global Education Associates and adopted by Project Global 2000 after world wide consultation - provide the beginning framework for such a global ethic:

1. Relationship with the Earth: Each human being is a unique and integral part of the Earth's community of life and has a social responsibility to care for life in all its diverse forms.
2. Relationship with each other: Each human being has a right to a healthful environment and access to the fruits of the Earth. Each also has a continual duty to work the realization of these rights for present and future generations.
3. Relationship between economic and ecological security: Since human activity is rooted in the natural processes of the Earth, economic development - to be sustainable - must preserve the life-support systems of the Earth.
4. Governance and Ecological Security: The protections and enhancement of life on Earth demands adequate legislative, administrative, and judicial systems at appropriate local, national, regional, and international levels. In order to be effective, these systems must be empowering, participatory, and based on openness of information.

Adopting and promoting a new world ethic is, admittedly, a difficult challenge. The subject matter is controversial and there are few precedents. But as the WCU emphasizes, "It is not sufficient to wait and hope that an ethical conscience will emerge on its own." The development of a new moral framework must be pursued with utmost vigor. This is one of PG 2000's important objectives.

PROGRAM COUNCILS of Project Global 2000

Six Councils - Health, Education, Religion, Business, Youth, and Communications - were commissioned at the Vienna conference of Project Global 2000 in October 1991. Each Council will be supported by regional - and, when feasible, national - committees in Asia, Africa, Europe, Latin America and North America. The Councils are designed to engage six major sectors of society in a multi-sectoral movement for world order systems that are more suitable, inclusive, and ecologically sustainable. They provide strategic links with important constituencies whose expertise, networks and involvement are essential to a resolution to today's global-scale, multi-dimensional challenge. An Inter-Council Committee is being developed to facilitate collaboration between the programs and initiatives of the various Councils. Each Council is incorporating the following common, but flexible, format and process:

- * Establish an International Committee that will represent diverse groups, dimensions, experience, and expertise.
- * Develop a preliminary working paper that will (1) place the concerns and agenda of the sector represented by the Council in the context of ecological and economic interdependence, (2) integrate those analyses and proposals of Agenda 21 and UN and NGO documents prepared for the Earth Summit and other global conferences that are most relevant to these concerns and agenda, and (3) formulate and work for policy and system change at local, national, and international based on this integration.
- * Conduct formal and informal consultations on this paper organized by members and affiliates of PG2000's partner organisations around the world.
- * Produce an analytical and policy-oriented monograph that integrates the input from these consultations into the working paper.
- * Conduct regional conferences based on this monograph that will include representatives of partners of PG2000 as well as a broad spectrum of people with expertise and experience in its particular issue.
- * Produce an action guide and a video based on the analyses and proposals resulting from the monograph, consultations, and conferences for use with the monograph as tools for the multi-issue movement.
- * Develop a section for the proposed UN Earth Charter in 1995 that would relate to the particular concerns of the Council.

* Participate in - and prepare material related to the particular concerns and agendas of the Council for - the programs and events of the 50th anniversary of the United Nations in 1995

The Councils concretize PG2000. They offer a process for enlisting the six sectors of society in common efforts for policies and systems commensurate to the global-scale realities and challenges during this pivotal decade. They are designed to utilize the expertise, programs, and materials of PG2000 partners in collaborative efforts for objectives beyond the reach of organizations acting alone. They provide opportunities for the partners to expand their own outreach and audience, and to benefit from experience; expertise, perspectives, and linkages of their partners.

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YOUTH COUNCIL PROJECT GLOBAL 2000

Program

The Youth Council is involving young leaders and youth organizations from around the world in analyzing - and developing constructive responses to - the global-scale crises and opportunities that are confronting the human community in today's increasingly economically and ecologically interdependent world. Particular focus is on (1) the stakes that youth have in rethinking security and sovereignty in a global context, and (2) collaborative programs and strategies which can empower youth to participate in NGO, UN, and governmental efforts to develop world order systems that are equitable, inclusive, and sustainable. In addition to working within youth networks, members of the Youth Council will be active in PG2000's five other councils - Education, Health, Religion, Business and Communications. The Council builds upon groundwork of the analyses, proposals, linkages, and worldwide networking that developed during the two-year process of Youth '92 process which prepared youth for participation in the Earth Summit in Rio.

Rationale

Many young people today feel overwhelmed by the magnitude and gravity of the interrelated, and seemingly intractable, crises that confront the human community as it prepares for life in the 21st century. Most have been ill-prepared to cope with the rapid, global-scale changes that are eroding the relevance of current world views, expertise, and institutions. Without a process and forum for understanding and framing these crises within a world order context - i.e., a context in which realistic alternatives commensurate to the challenges of global interdependence can be identified and pursued - growing numbers of youth are giving way to hopelessness, alienation, passivity, materialism, drugs, suicide, or violence. Conversely, however, the number of youth seeking constructive alternatives and having a voice in building the future is also growing. The Youth Council is designed as a process and forum for their talents and energy. It seeks not only to empower youth to join hands with each other in collaborative research, formulation of policy options, public outreach and political action. It also seeks their active participation in "established" fora and institutions to assure a youth voice in shaping the future to which - more than any other sector of society - they have first claim.

1. To provide a framework for concerted action among youth movements on issues related to economic and ecological interdependence and world order.
2. To participate in the development of world order education programs for schools, universities, and youth movements that focus on the new crises and opportunities that are emerging in today's post Cold War world.
3. To introduce young people to the United Nations system and facilitate their active involvement in the movement to strengthen and empower its bodies and affiliated agencies - e.g., UNICEF, UNEP, UNESCO and UNFPA - as effective, democratic expressions of the total human community.
4. To motivate and prepare young people to participate during 1995 - the 50th anniversary of the United Nations - in programs to engage diverse sectors of society at national and local levels to discuss and work for a strengthened and empowered UN system.
5. To promote the Earth Covenant as a vehicle for channeling the energy from Youth '92 and the Earth Summit as input into the preparation of an Earth Charter in 1995.

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